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Author:
U.S. Social Security Board
Title:
Units of organized labor and how they are related
Place:
[Washington, D.C.]
Date:
1944

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U. S. Social security board.
Units of organized labor and how they are related, an outline of the structure of the organized labor movement, prepared by the Labor information division of Informational service for the convenience of the field services. [Washington] 1944.
22 p.

1. Trade-unions - U. S.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE:

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 16:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 5-9-94 INITIALS: PB

TRACKING # : MSH#00910

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UNITS OF ORGANIZED LABOR AND HOW THEY ARE RELATED

An Outline of the Structure of the Organized Labor Movement

Prepared by
The Labor Information Division
of Informational Service for the
Convenience of the Field Services

For Administrative Use – Not for Public Distribution

Federal Security Agency
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
October 1944

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THE UNITS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

AND

HOW THEY ARE RELATED

* * *

CONTENTS

	Page
The Social Security Board and Organized Labor	1
Structure of the Labor Movement	3
Geographical Distribution of Labor Units . . .	5
Terms and definitions	
Units in the Labor Structure	6
Officers and Representatives	11
Women's Labor Organizations	13
Social Security Committees	14
The Labor Press	15
List of National Labor Organizations	16

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SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD COOPERATION WITH ORGANIZED LABOR

One branch of the Social Security Board's informational work is a special service to labor, conducted through the Labor Information Division of the Board's Informational Service. This special service to labor was established because full understanding and cooperation by labor throughout the country are considered essential to good administration of the Social Security Act, especially its insurance provisions.

The 13-1/2 million members of organized labor are all wage earners. Nearly all of them are covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program; and most of them are covered by unemployment insurance. With their families they constitute by far the largest body of direct beneficiaries of the insurance provisions of the Act.

The Labor Information Division serves as a two-way channel--to labor and from labor. It conveys information on social security programs to the thousands of units of organized labor throughout the country and it brings back to the Board information on the reactions and the problems of labor that bear upon the workings of the social security programs and the Board's administrative tasks.

For these purposes it is clearly necessary to engage the cooperation of all divisions of the Social Security Board, and the Labor Information Division accordingly seeks to promote and facilitate contacts between the regional and field offices and the many units of labor. In many areas these contacts have already been made, on the initiative either of the labor organization or the regional or field staff. On the staff of the Labor Information Division, however, is a Labor Information Specialist, who is assigned, for weeks or months at a time, to the various regions in turn, to assist in planning, developing, or maintaining a continuing program of labor information activities.

In this field, the importance of personal contacts and face-to-face explanation can not be overemphasized. To promote such contacts between field offices of the Social Security Board and local labor organizations, and through them to keep the growing and changing membership of organized labor informed as to its rights, benefits, and duties under the Social Security Act, is an administrative function of the Social Security Board and all its staff.

Accordingly, for the convenience of regional and field offices and to facilitate labor contacts, the Labor Information Division has prepared the following brief explanation of the structure of the labor movement in the United States. Appended are lists of the national and international organizations showing their affiliations. These lists are up to date according to the latest information obtainable in Washington. Addresses, of course, are subject to change.

* * * * * *

STRUCTURE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

At present organized labor in the United States comprises: (a) two major divisions including unions of workers in almost every branch of industrial, commercial, and professional life; (b) a group of independent but closely cooperating railroad labor organizations; (c) a number of other independent organizations; and (d) several women's labor organizations. All told, the membership is estimated at about 13-1/2 million, distributed among an estimated 40,000 to 45,000 local unions.

The two major divisions are the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Each consists mainly of industrial or craft units, hence the distribution of their membership is determined by the location of the industry or occupation. Thus the miners' organizations are concentrated in the mountainous regions, and the Mississippi Valley, because those are regions that produce our common minerals. Textile workers are most numerous in the mill cities, towns, and villages along the Atlantic seaboard, throughout the South, and in the Mississippi Valley. The garment workers are in the big cities all across the country, the timber workers are in the forested areas--all irrespective of State or county lines. Building trades' units, and the service trades in offices, stores, hotels, laundries, etc., are scattered throughout the entire United States, in practically all communities.

In their structure, the major divisions of organized labor follow the same pattern. Local unions of the same trade or industry join forces to accomplish their own economic purposes and so form national or international organizations, which in turn, affiliate with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In addition to their national affiliations, however, local units of all kinds form State and local federations, or councils, or trades' assemblies, within the geographical or corporate limits of the States, cities or sometimes counties. Putting it more concretely--

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR comprises

- 101 national and international unions (composed of local unions)
- 7 national councils (composed of local unions)
- 1,614 directly affiliated local trade or federal labor unions
- 4 departments (composed of national organizations in allied trades)
- 50 State branches
- 756 city central organizations

THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS comprises

- 41 national and international unions (composed of local unions)
- 4 national organizing committees (composed of local unions)
- 300 directly affiliated local industrial unions
- 35 State industrial union councils
- 218 district, county and city industrial union councils

The remaining membership of organized labor is distributed among independent organizations including--

UNAFFILIATED RAILROAD LABOR ORGANIZATIONS of which there are--

- 4 national transportation brotherhoods (the "Big Four")
- 26 other independent national organizations

OTHER INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS, including

national organizations and an indeterminate number of local or sectional organizations

WOMEN'S LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, of three types:

(a) including women wage earners, members of unions;
(b) including women of the families of trade union men;
(c) including women's organizations to promote the union label.

Appended is a list of national labor organizations, showing their affiliation; also, a list of independent national labor organizations.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR UNITS

To organized labor itself, the geographical pattern of its structure, as represented by State and local bodies, is secondary to the trade or industrial pattern, which determines the jurisdictions of the national and international unions.

In terms of Social Security Board field organization, however, for purposes of local contacts, the geographical pattern is equally important. Most of the local units naturally are in the more highly industrialized regions, but there are doubtless some locals in every field service area.

From records available, the Nation-wide distribution of the local labor units cannot be charted in detail, but the number of city central organizations in each region is shown below. There are many unaffiliated locals, but the number of city central organizations is in a general way indicative of the scope of the labor movement in the particular State. Through State and city labor headquarters, the field representatives of the Board can usually make contacts with all the affiliated locals.

Region	No. city central organizations	
	AFL	CIO
I	62	11
II-III	143	18
IV	48	7
V	133	16
VI	174	15
VII	53	10
VIII	58	7
IX	46	5
X	51	1
XI	41	1
XII	111	9

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Labor has its own terminology. Most of the terms are familiar words, but they often have a special application.

In the following pages are brief descriptions or definitions of the units comprised in the labor movement (already listed on pp. 3 and 4) and of the officers or representatives with whom field offices may be or may come to be in contact.

UNITS IN THE LABOR STRUCTURE

A. F. of L.: The American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L. for short) is an association of autonomous and semi-autonomous labor organizations which was established in 1881 as the "Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada." It was reorganized under its present name in 1886.

The governing body is the annual convention of delegates from the affiliated organizations, who elect the members of an Executive Council, which is the administrative body. The Executive Council consists of a president, secretary-treasurer, and 13 vice presidents, all of whom are officers or members of affiliated national or international unions. The Council reports to the Federation at the annual conventions.

C. I. O.: The Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O. for short), established in the latter part of 1935 as the "Committee for Industrial Organization," was organized under its present name in November 1938. The C.I.O. is itself not a union, but an association or federation of unions.

The first annual convention, held in November 1938, elected an Executive Board consisting of a president, secretary, two vice presidents, and representatives of all affiliated national unions. There are now 9 vice presidents and 49 members of the Executive Board.

National Union: The largest units in the labor movement are the national labor organizations (called international if they have members in Canada as well as in the United States). These are composed of local unions. If the membership is drawn from one trade or craft, such as carpenters, or machinists, or bricklayers, or locomotive engineers, the organization is a craft union. If the membership includes all kinds of workers in an industry--as for instance, all hands in a textile mill, a mine, or a brewery--the organization is an industrial union. Craft unions are said to be organized "horizontally" throughout the factory or the industry. Industrial unions are called "vertical" organizations. The distinction, however, is not always clear-cut.

National and international unions seek to advance the interests of their members by establishing good wages, hours, and working conditions, through collective bargaining with employers, and by legislation. Some national labor organizations also provide various benefits for their members (such as strike, unemployment, old-age, sickness, and death benefits). A few maintain homes for their aged members.

National and international unions are autonomous, and each guards its jurisdiction carefully. They are governed by conventions of delegates from their component local unions, and by officers and executive councils elected under their constitutions.

The revenue of national organizations is derived from per capita tax payments of component local unions, and usually the national treasury receives an initiation fee from new members. Most national labor organizations are empowered by their constitutions to levy special assessments upon their members for emergencies.

The units of a national labor organization are subordinate to the parent body and are required to adhere to the established rules and regulations under penalty of suspension or expulsion.

National unions own or control the dues stamp, or "working card," issued to their members, although the distribution is generally made by the local unions.

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Some national unions maintain educational and research departments, and most of them publish monthly or semimonthly journals which are usually under the editorship of the chief executives of the organizations.

Many of these organizations have labels, cards, or other insignia to identify the products manufactured or services performed by their members.

National Council: This is a term used by the A. F. of L. to designate a group of local unions in the same trade or industry united under a temporary charter pending their development into a full-fledged national union (Example: International Council of Aluminum Workers.)

National Organizing Committee: To facilitate unionization in unorganized industries or to expand organizing activities in partially unionized fields, the C.I.O. establishes National Organizing Committees. Examples of C.I.O. Organizing Committees are the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, the Paper Workers Organizing Committee and the Optical Workers Organizing Committee.

Department: This is an A. F. of L. term for the grouping of national organizations in allied trades among the Federation's principal affiliates. The existing departments are composed, respectively, of metal trades, building trades, railway employees, and the union label trades (established to promote the use of goods bearing the union label.)

State Branches: State organizations of labor are composed of city central organizations and local unions within a State. They are chartered by and operate as branches of the A. F. of L. or the C.I.O. as the case may be.

State branches of the A. F. of L. are called "State Federation of Labor" or "State Branch of the A. F. of L."

State branches of the C.I.O. are called"State Industrial Union Councils."

State organizations of labor are formed primarily to secure desired labor legislation and oppose legislative proposals harmful to labor interests. They may and do initiate State legislation but they are governed by their respective parent bodies (A. F. of L. or C.I.O.) on major questions of policy. While State organizations do not determine trade or industrial policies of local unions (these are regarded as matters for the locals themselves in cooperation with their respective national parent bodies), they do serve their affiliated units by helping to adjust industrial disputes, by promoting the sale of union-made goods, by sponsoring workers' education programs, and in other ways.

Subject to the general control of the national body by which they are chartered (A. F. of L. or C.I.O.), the policies and programs of State organizations are determined in conventions of delegates from component units, who elect officers and an executive board or council to conduct the State organization's business.

The revenue of State branches consists of dues paid by affiliated units.

City Central Organizations: These are city-wide federations of local unions. They are local counterparts, as well as components, of the State organization, but they usually carry on a wider variety of labor activities than the State branch. Sometimes they cover a county or several small cities.

In other words, city central organizations are groups of local unions federated for local clearing-house purposes and to cooperate on labor problems of the community. Meetings of delegates from the component unions are held on regularly scheduled dates, once a month, or oftener. City central labor bodies are concerned not only with matters of municipal legislation affecting labor, but also with local wage and hour standards, labor disputes, or grievances brought to them by their member unions.

If chartered by the A. F. of L. the city-wide federations are usually called "central labor unions" or "trades and labor assemblies."

If composed of C.I.O. unions, they are called "industrial union councils."

Trades Councils: These are local groupings of local unions in allied trades; for example, building trades councils, each a body of representatives of allied trades in the building industry. They correspond locally to the A. F. of L. departments of allied trades, composed of national organizations. Usually, but not always, trades councils, in addition to their separate locals, are represented in the city central labor organization.

Joint Board: This is a term applied in the garment and related industries to a committee representing the local unions of related organizations in a particular area, usually a metropolitan district. The Joint Board acts for all its component units on matters of common interest.

Local Unions: A local union is the basic unit of organized workers in a given locality. The membership varies from the smallest number that may obtain a charter up to thousands in some communities. Occasionally local union jurisdiction extends beyond the locality.

If the members are all machinists, or all printers, or all of any other well-defined trade or occupation, the organization is called a craft union. (Machinists, and some other trades, call their local units "lodges." Printers call theirs "chapels.")

If the union includes all the workers in a plant or in an industry, representing all the varied occupations, it is an industrial union--a vertical organization as compared with the horizontal or craft type.

Most local unions are chartered by national organizations in their own trade or industry which in turn are affiliated with one or the other of the two major divisions of labor. Some locals, however, are chartered directly by the C.I.O. or the A. F. of L., as the case may be; others belong to independent national unions, and still others, having no parent bodies, are independent local units.

The principal function of the local union is to obtain good wage scales, hours, and working conditions for its members and to adjust grievances with employers. In this they are guided and assisted by their respective national organizations.

Most local unions meet once a month, often in meeting halls of their own or in the local "labor temple." As a rule, the regular business meetings are "closed," and nonmembers may not attend unless by vote and invitation of the delegates. There are many open meetings, however, especially those devoted to educational work, such work as, for example, discussion of the social security program.

Federal Labor Unions: This is the term applied to a special type of local organization chartered by the A. F. of L. Such a union may include workers in (a) an occupation or an industry not organized in any other locality, and therefore not a part of any national or international organization; or (b) several different trades united temporarily, pending the formation of separate local unions under the jurisdiction of the proper national organization.

Local Industrial Unions: These are locals chartered directly by the C.I.O., where no corresponding national unions have been chartered by the C.I.O.

OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES

The functions of labor organizations are carried on by officers, salaried or voluntary, and through special representatives who have various titles. Small unions may have no full-time paid officers and no office address. Larger organizations have salaried officers and often a headquarters staff which includes, in some cases, research directors, educational directors, economists, and editors.

Executives: The executive officers of a labor organization as a rule are designated president, vice president, financial secretary, recording secretary, and treasurer. Often the functions of the secretary and treasurer are given to one officer who is called secretary-treasurer.

In the absence of information to the contrary, the address for Social Security Board mailing lists is preferably that of the secretary or secretary-treasurer.

Executive Council, Executive Board, or Executive Committee:

This is the union's administrative body. It is composed of the elected officers and often there are other elected members with or without individual title.

Delegates: Representatives (usually elected) who attend meetings, conferences, or conventions of labor organizations, with which the union is affiliated or with which it is cooperating.

Committees: Most unions, and especially the city central bodies, elect or appoint committees to deal with organization affairs not assigned to the officers. Standing committees include committees on grievances and adjustments with employers; on educational activities and programs at meetings; on appropriations for expenditures; on audit of union finances; on promotion of the union label; on recreation and entertainment.

Among the special committees are those created to cooperate with Government agencies concerned with labor law or workers' problems; for example, the "social security committees" established in many central labor bodies and local unions.

Shop Stewards: Representatives of local unions who look after the interests of the members in a particular shop or section of an establishment. Usually they collect dues. The shop steward participates in the adjustment of grievances and reports to the local union on matters requiring the attention of the entire organization.

Organizers: National and local organizations employ organizers for the general purposes of increasing membership strength. The organizers are often chosen to serve also as representatives of the union to negotiate with employers and to appear before legislatures and Government agencies.

"General organizers" cover more than local territory. They are employed by national unions, or by the A. F. of L. or the C.I.O. They are not permanently assigned to any one region or locality but may work anywhere on orders from their national headquarters.

The A. F. of L. employs "district organizers" who are permanently assigned to a given territory, with responsibility for all A. F. of L. interests in that area.

The C.I.O. has "regional directors" for much the same purpose. "Regional directors" have assistants who are called "sub-regional directors."

Business Agents: Employed usually by local unions, especially the skilled crafts, to conduct the union's business with employers and represent the union on other occasions as instructed. They are employees of the union, or, if an elected officer serves also as a business agent, his two capacities are sharply distinct.

Legislative Agents: Employed by many organizations, national, State, and even local, where the organizations (as in the case of Government employees and railroad labor especially) are vitally affected by enactments of Congress and the State legislatures. For the most part, however, legislative work falls to legislative committees or legislative representatives of the national federated bodies (A. F. of L. and C.I.O.) and the officers of the State organizations.

WOMEN'S LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

While most labor organizations have women members, there are also women's organizations as such in the labor movement. They are the National Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Auxiliaries, and the Women's Label Leagues.

Regional and field officers of the Social Security Board can locate the branches of these women's organizations, if any in their service area, by inquiring at the city central labor headquarters.

National Women's Trade Union League: This is a federation of unions having women members. It includes also individuals who are not wage earners but support the fundamental program of organized labor. Essentially, however, the National Women's Trade Union League is

composed of wage-earning women. Its specific purpose is to improve the working conditions of wage-earning women through collective bargaining and through legislation for better labor standards.

Local branches of the national league consist of similarly federated local groups and individuals forming local leagues or (sometimes) "committees." There are 14 branches of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Women's Auxiliaries: Not women wage earners, but the wives, daughters, mothers, and sisters of union members constitute the women's auxiliaries. They are organized in local units corresponding to the respective organizations the men belong to, and are nationally federated after the same pattern. There are, for example, women's auxiliaries of the United Automobile Workers of America, the International Typographical Union, the railroad unions, the machinists, the post office clerks, and so on.

Women's Label Leagues: These are organizations of women whose purpose is to use the buying power of union families and the general public in support of union-labeled goods.

SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEES

Both the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L. have national committees on social security. These committees are composed of representatives of affiliated national unions and are assisted by full-time salaried technicians. Each of the national committees is the clearing house for its organization on all matters of policy relating to the social security programs.

Hundreds of social security committees have been established also in many of the city-wide federations of labor and in many local unions in response to the suggestion of the Labor Information Division of Informational Service, backed up by recommendations of the A. F. of L. and C.I.O., respectively, to their various affiliates.

A detailed discussion of the functions of social security committees and the relation of field personnel of the Social Security Board to these committees is contained in Regional and Field Letter 141.

THE LABOR PRESS

The "Labor Press" comprises:

5 national syndicates
226 national and State journals
(monthly and semi-monthly)
237 local papers
(most of them weekly)

Among the syndicates are counted the "A. F. of L. Weekly News Service," "C.I.O. News," and "Labor," the railroad labor newspaper. These furnish labor news and editorial services to their respective affiliates free of charge. Together they reach practically all the monthly journals and weekly papers.

The "International Labor News Service" and the "Federated Press" sell their services to labor papers and others on a subscription basis corresponding to that of the general press associations.

The monthly and semi-monthly journals are organs usually of the national and international unions. In some cases they are published by or for State labor bodies.

The weekly labor papers are as a rule published by or for the city federation, or some other local labor body.

NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Affiliated to American Federation of Labor

Name	Location of Headquarters
Associated Actors and Artistes of America	New York, N. Y.
Air Line Pilots Association	Chicago, Ill.
United Automobile Workers of America, International Union	Milwaukee, Wis.
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	Washington, D.C.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists International Union of America	Chicago, Ill.
International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America	Indianapolis, Ind.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers	Pittsburgh, Pa.
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America	Chicago, Ill.
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	Kansas City, Kansas
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	Washington, D.C.
International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America	Boston, Mass.
International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	Cincinnati, Ohio
The United Brick and Clay Workers of America	Washington, D.C.
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	Chicago, Ill.
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union	St. Louis, Mo.
Building Service Employes' International Union	Chicago, Ill.
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America	Chicago, Ill.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	Milwaukee, Wisc.
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union	Kansas City, Mo.
Chemical Workers' International Union	Indianapolis, Ind.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	Chicago, Ill.
International Association of Cleaning and Dye House Workers	Akron, Ohio
Office Employes' International Union	Washington, D.C.
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	Cleveland, Ohio
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks	Washington, D.C.
	Washington, D.C.
	Cincinnati, Ohio

Affiliated to American Federation of Labor--Continued

Name	Location of Headquarters
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association	Lafayette, Ind.
Coopers' International Union of North America	Boston, Mass.
Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union	Washington, D.C.
International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions	Chicago, Ill.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America	Washington, D.C.
International Union of Elevator Constructors	Washington, D.C.
International Union of Operating Engineers	Philadelphia, Pa.
International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America	Washington, D.C.
International Association of Fire Fighters	St. Louis, Mo.
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	Washington, D.C.
United Garment Workers of America	Chicago, Ill.
International Ladies Garment Workers Union	Boston, Mass.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	New York, N. Y.
Window Glass Cutters' League of America	New York, N. Y.
American Flint Glass Workers' Union	Philadelphia, Pa.
International Glove Workers' Union of America	Columbus, Ohio
American Federation of Government Employees	Toledo, Ohio
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	Kewanee, Ill.
International Ladies Handbag, Belt, and Novelty Workers Union	Washington, D.C.
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	Quincy, Mass.
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America	New York, N. Y.
International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers of United States and Canada	New York, N. Y.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	Washington, D.C.
International Jewelry Workers' Union	Baltimore, Md.
International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers	Cincinnati, Ohio
Laundry Workers' International Union	Buffalo, N. Y.
United Leather Workers International Union	New York, N. Y.
	Cleveland, Ohio
	Indianapolis, Ind.
	Philadelphia, Pa.

Affiliated to American Federation of Labor--Continued

Name	Location of Headquarters
National Association of Letter Carriers	Washington, D.C.
National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers	Titusville, Pa.
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada	Elyria, Ohio Chicago, Ill.
International Longshoremen's Association	New York, N. Y.
International Association of Machinists	Washington, D.C.
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes	Detroit, Michigan
International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers	Washington, D.C.
National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America	New York, N. Y.
National Association of Master Mechanics and Foremen of Navy Yards and Naval Stations	Washington, D.C. Philadelphia, Pa.
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	Chicago, Ill.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association	Washington, D.C.
International Union Progressive Mine Workers of America	Springfield, Ill.
International Molders' and Foundry Workers Union of North America	Cincinnati, Ohio
American Federation of Musicians	Newark, N. J.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	Lafayette, Ind.
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	Albany, N. Y.
Pattern Makers' League of North America	Washington, D.C.
Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada	Middletown, Ohio
United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada	Washington, D.C.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Plasterers and Helpers International Union	Cincinnati, Ohio
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	New York, N. Y.
National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers	Jamaica, N. Y.
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters	East Liverpool, Ohio
International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America	New York, N. Y.
International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America	Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada	Fort Edward, N. Y.

Affiliated to American Federation of Labor--Continued

Name	Location of Headquarters
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America	Detroit, Mich.
Railway Mail Association	Washington, D.C.
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association	Cleveland, Ohio
Seafarers International Union of North America	San Francisco, Calif.
International Association of Siderographers	Washington, D.C.
The National Association of Special Delivery Messengers	Washington, D.C.
International Spinners Union	Holyoke, Mass.
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	New York, N. Y.
State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of	Madison, Wis.
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Unions of North America	Boston, Mass.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	Indianapolis, Ind.
Stove Mounters' International Union	St. Louis, Mo.
Switchmen's Union of North America	Buffalo, N. Y.
American Federation of Teachers	Chicago, Ill.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	Indianapolis, Ind.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	St. Louis, Mo.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America	Washington, D.C.
United Textile Workers of America	Washington, D.C.
Tobacco Workers' International Union	Louisville, Ky.
International Typographical Union	Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	Philadelphia, Pa.
United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers of North America	York, Pa. Berwyn, Ill.
American Wire Weavers' Protective Association	Belleville, N. J. Cleveland, Ohio

National Councils Affiliated to American Federation of Labor

Name	Location of Headquarters
American Federation of Grain Processors Council	St. Louis, Mo.
International Council of Fabricated Metal, Culinary, Dairy, Gasoline, Utensils and Enamel Ware Workers	Richmond, Va.
National Match Workers Council	Barberton, Ohio
International Council of Aluminum Workers Unions	Massena, N. Y.
Industrial and Ordinary Insurance Agents Council	Washington, D.C.
National Council of Railway Patrolmens Unions	Baltimore, Md.
American Editorial Association National Council of Federal Labor Unions	Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Affiliated to Congress of Industrial Organizations

Name	Location of Headquarters
Aluminum Workers of America	New Kensington, Pa.
Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians	New York, N. Y.
United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America	Detroit, Mich.
Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union of America	Brooklyn, N. Y.
United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America	Philadelphia, Pa.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	New York, N. Y.
American Communications Association	New York, N. Y.
National Association of Die Casting Workers	Toledo, Ohio
United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America	New York, N. Y.
United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America	Chicago, Ill.
United Federal Workers of America	Washington, D.C.
International Union of Fishermen & Allied Workers of America	Seattle, Wash.

Affiliated to Congress of Industrial Organizations--Continued

Name	Location of Headquarters
International Fur and Leather Workers of America	New York, N. Y.
United Furniture Workers of America	New York, N. Y.
United Gas, By-Products, Coke and Chemical Workers	Washington, D.C.
Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America	Columbus, Ohio
Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific	Seattle, Wash.
International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union	San Francisco, Calif.
National Marine Cooks & Stewards Association	San Francisco, Calif.
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association	Washington, D.C.
Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America	Camden, New Jersey
National Maritime Union of America	New York, N. Y.
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers	Denver, Colorado
American Newspaper Guild	New York, N. Y.
United Office & Professional Workers of America	New York, N. Y.
Oil Workers International Union	Ft. Worth, Texas
Optical Workers Organizing Committee	St. Louis, Mo.
United Packinghouse Workers of America	Chicago, Ill.
Paper Workers Organizing Committee	Cincinnati, Ohio
International Union Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers	New York, N. Y.
United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America	New York, N. Y.
United Rubber Workers of America	Akron, Ohio
United Shoe Workers of America	Washington, D.C.
State, County & Municipal Workers of America	New York, N. Y.
United Steel Workers of America	Pittsburgh, Pa.
United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America	Barre, Vt.
Textile Workers Union of America	New York, N. Y.
United Transport Service Employees of America	Chicago, Ill.
Transport Workers Union of America	New York, N. Y.
Utility Workers Organizing Committee	New York, N. Y.
International Woodworkers of America	Portland, Ore.

NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Independent or "Unaffiliated"

Name	Location of Headquarters
Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Cleveland, Ohio
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	Cleveland, Ohio
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Cleveland, Ohio
Order of Railway Conductors of America	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
National Federation of Federal Employees	Washington, D.C.
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America	Chicago, Ill.
American Federation of Railway Workers	Chicago, Ill.
American Association of Train Dispatchers	East Chicago, Ill.
Mechanics Educational Society of America	Detroit, Mich.
Railroad Yard Masters of America	Columbus, Ohio
United National Association of Post Office Clerks	Washington, D.C.
National Alliance of Postal Employees	Washington, D.C.
National Rural Letter Carriers Association	Franklin, Tenn.
Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees	New York, N. Y.
Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen	Baton Rouge, La.
National Association of Postal Supervisors	Louisville, Ky.
Paving Cutters Union of the United States of America and Canada	Rockport, Mass.
United Mine Workers of America	Washington, D.C.
Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers Association	San Francisco, Calif.
International Air Line Mechanics Association	Chicago, Ill.
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America	Cincinnati, Ohio
International Die Sinkers Conference	Cleveland, Ohio
Friendly Society of Engravers & Sketchmakers	Nutley, N. J.
Southern Tenant Farmers Union	Memphis, Tenn.
Foreman's Association of America	Detroit, Mich.
Industrial Trades Union of America	Woonsocket, R. I.
Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America	Philadelphia, Pa.
Machine Printers Beneficial Association	Cranston, R. I.
National League of District Postmasters of the United States	Washington, D.C.
The American Railway Supervisors Association Inc.	Chicago, Ill.
Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen	Brockton, Mass.
National Federation of Telephone Workers	Baltimore, Md.
The Society of Pool and Die Craftsmen	Detroit, Mich.
United Aircraft Welders of America	Los Angeles, Calif.

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